THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for concentation, will be published every Exercisy morning at the large primes. For one copy, \$2 per angum, three copies for \$5 copies for \$5 to be a copies for \$1.5; its may capies, sent to one miles?

## DROPOSALS.

Proposals for Comments of March and Docks, Washington, D. C. une Chief of the Eureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and sear of (nature the State,) and (name of second guarantors, &c.,), hereby undertake that the aboye named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his fortified offer as above, he accepted eater into contract with the United States within aftered days after the date of notice

be good and responsible guaranters in this case.
(Signature.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Granito; olais No. 3. Yallow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yallow-pine lumber; class No. 6. White-pine and approximater and lumber (white-pine seasoned); class No. 7. Limber and hair; class No. 9. Sonit; class No. 10. State; class No. 14. Iron and mails; class No. 15. Paints, olass No. 13. Augers; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, ol, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay; class No. 17. Favender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 24. Copper and composition nails; class No. 25. Iron castings.

HISTON. BOSTON.

BGFON.

HGFON.

NEW YORK.

(Lass No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine imbers; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood timber; class No. 6. White-pine, apruce, and juniper; class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Steel; class No. 13. Pigiron; class No. 14. Filter; class No. 15. Paints, olls, and glass; class No. 16. Ship channiler; class No. 16. Paints, olls, and glass; class No. 16. Ship channiler; class No. 16. Ship class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Brownler; class No. 22. Associated the ship packing, and hose; class No. 24. Copper; class No. 25. Iron-work, and castings; class No. 25. Machinery and tools; class No. 27. Augerts.

Filli-ADEL/Fills.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5. White-oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White-pine tumber; class No. 7. Lime; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 16. Slate; class No. 11. Froi, tron nails, and spikes; class No. 12. Stoel; class No. 14. Plos; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16. Spip chandlery; class No. 16.; Sporm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Freewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, pasking, and loss; class No. 27. Augers; class No. 28. Iron Coats;

Clave No. 1. Clothing; class No. 2. Hats, boots, and shows; class 3. Provisions; class No. 4. Groovies; class No. 5. Byr goods; sar No. 6. Bread, &c.; class No. 7. Tobacco; class No. 8. Miscolla-sons; class No. 8. Hardware; class No. 11. Paints, city, &c.; class 0. 14. Lumber; class No. 15. Provender; class No. 10. Firewood. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine tumber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak, hardwood, tinaber, and lumber; class No. 6. White-pine sprace, jumper, and cyprees; class No. 7. Lime and halr; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron mails, and spikes; class No. 12. Store; class No. 13. Store; class No. 16. Paints, oils, &c. class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16. Speran oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and staw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose.

NORFOLK. Class No. 1. Brioks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine tember; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 6. White-pine lumber and lumber; class No. 7. Lime; Class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Sund; class No. 11. Iron, iron naits, &c; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chamiler; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chamiler; class No. 17. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationer; class No. 19. Augers and coutre-bits, class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 25. Fron roof.

PENSACULA. PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Granite; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine tumber; class No. 5. Hard-wood, timber, and lumber; class No. 6. White-pine, juniper, cedar, and cyress lumber and timber; class No. 7. Lime; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Clay and said; class No. 19. Blate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12. Sized; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Patist, oils, and glass; class No. 48. Ship chamilery; class No. 19. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 24. Charcoal; class No. 23. Bolting, packing, hose, 40; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 25. Bolting, packing, hose, 40; class No. 26. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers.

Provender; class No. 22. Charcon; class No. 26. May; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 25. Iron cavings; class No. 26. Augers.

The schedule will state the times within which articles, will be required to be delivered; and, where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for delivered for must be delivered; at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the pines where used within the navy-yards, respecified; to which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. And bidders will take notice that no article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department of the schedules. It is to be provided in the contract, to modify or change the contract either as to estimate in the contract, to modify or change the contract either as to estimate of time or as to quality or quantities of materials.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidister, that the amount and number of articles contractation which may be required, as well as to fit data for determining the lowest hid; but the contractor is to furnish more or loss of the said enumerated articles, and for any quantities of, and of such times, as the furname or commandant may require; such increase, however, not to exceed one chief of the quantities stated, (and the screen must be authorized by the burstle of the quantities attact, (and the forces must be authorized by the burstle of the quantities stated, which the goal of the state of the season authorized must be of the best quality, defined as the provended and any yeard, and or englished sent through the port of the authorized by the burstle of the quantities from the same.

All the articles ander the contract must be of the best quality, defined and the property and the provended of the property and the provended of the said any

to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal phase near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles with out delay when they shall be required.

Approved surction in the fall amount of the contract will be required, and accurate the proposed accurate an additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canciled, underso otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal part of the entire that the description of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January April, July, and October, when the description them as the description of the commandant, when the discretize have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents while starty days after the presentation of bile, in triplicate, duly vectod and approved.

within thirty days after the presentation of burs, in reputative vocabed and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department. It will be shudsted in the contract, that if estantic shall be reade by the parties of the first part in deflyering all or any of the articles the parties of the first part in deflyering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places show provided, then and in that cano the said parties will forfer and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class. Which may be recovered from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March, 3, 1842.

amplied of such class. Which may be covered to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved overlag to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved a 1, 1813.

The survival anust sign the contract, and their responsibility be cortined to by a many agent, objector, district autorney, or some other person assistatority known to the bureau.

It is to be provised in this contract that the bureau whall have the preser of annuling the contract, without loss or disrings to the government, in case (ourgress shall not have made sufficient appropriation of the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and chall also have the

# The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 71.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1858.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

Summer arrangem nits, with greatly improved schedules.

Three through connecting trains are now run daily (except Sunday) from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. The CINCINATI EXPRESS MAIL starts at 5.15, a. m., allowing passengers time for breakfast at Robys House, Washington junction, before proceeding West. "This train passes Grafton at 7.40, p. m., and connects at Hauwood, on the Oble treat, at 12, p. m., with Central Ohio, train for Columbus, Sincinnati, and intermediate points, reaching Cincipanti at 11.20, a. m., area; 13.0, p. m., with Central Ohio, train for Columbus, Sincinnati, and intermediate points, reaching Cincipanti at 11.20, a. m., area; 13.0, p. m., reaching Cincipanti at 11.20, a. m., area; 13.0, p. m., reaching Cincipanti for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwass, and to St. Louis, Karrang, etc. Thus from Washington to Cincipanti only 28 hours; and to St. Louis only 44 hours.

3d. Cincinnati, Jayrion, Indianapolis, Cairo, St. Louis, Karrang, and Sunday) at 3.0, p. m., cancering at Washington junction or Balimore, leaving Baltimore at 10, p. m. On Sunday night the connexions that the strain is made by the 3.0, p. m., train from Washington. For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 6.30, p. m., train. For all points on the Marietta Railroad take the sains.

The western connexions from Washington and Baltimore by all

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent,

BAITIMORN, May 8, 1858.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA
RAILROAD.

om WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabams Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. From WASHINGTON CITE to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mischseippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Ballroad Office, corber of Fennsy Ivania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Ferry Roat George Page, or at the Oilice of the Orenge and Alexandria Italiroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knovville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattancoga, Nashville, Huntaville, Grand Junc.

Lon, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Route and Continuous Railway Connexions to Memphis. Altording greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles shorter than by any other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foct of Saventh street, at 64, o clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Richmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Woodstock, &c., and at 74, p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connexions to Memphis.

Isaggage wagons and compluses leave the office, Ps. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. m.

James A. EVANS, Agent.

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent, Washington

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WASH-INGTON BRANCH.—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, trains will leave

as follows:

7 15, a.m., express train connects at Washington Junction for all parts of the West; and at Baltimore for Philadelphia and New York.

7.15, a.m., way train for Baltimore, Annapolis, Philadelphia, and New York. New York.

2. 30, p. m., express train connects at Washington Junction with express train for all parts of the West, and at Baltimore for Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York.

4. 10, p. m., way train for Baltimore connects at Annapolis Junction of Annapolis, and Washington Junction with express trains West.

6. 30, p. m., way train for Baltimore connects at Washington Junc-

with accommodation train West. c 5.15, a. in., and 3.39, p. m., trains are express, and will stop at Amapole and Washington investors. only at Annapolis and Washington junctions.
On Saturday, the 3. 30, p. m., train goes to Philadelphia only.
On Senday but one train leaves—at 3. 30, p. m.
June 13—4f T. H. PARSONS, AGENT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer

p. m. The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite hours. Fare 13 cents.

Whately's omnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, the same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 8—cod—if RICHARD WALLACH, President.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICH-est Diadem ever Worn by Kings or Emperors. What? Why, est Diadem ever Worn by Kings or Emperora. What? Why, a Beautiful Head of Hair;
Because It is the ornament God himself provided for all our race.
Reader, although the rose may bloom ever no brightly in the glowing check, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearl, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shrivelled, harsh and dry, or, worse still, fightniked with gray, Nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permaneutly secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated pianlat, Thalberg:

New York, April 19, 1858.

Draw Sur: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original has. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacions as well as agreeable.

Dr. Wood.

S. THALBERG.

I am, dear air, yours, w. S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydet."

Welch Newspaper Office, 13 Nassau street, April 12, 1888.

Paor, O. J. Woen: Dear sir: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try if on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restone the gray hair to its original color; but to her as well as my surprise, after a few week's triat, it has performed that wondern effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES EARDEN.

New York, July 25, 1857. New York, July 25, 1857.

New York, July 25, 1857.

Prov. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whinkers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark, and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Prov. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling of and turning gray; I was fast becoming baid, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommended its use to all. J. D. HUER.

Omego, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small: the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least tearty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for iwe delikers per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for 38.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment.) and Ild Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggiels and Fancy Goods Dealers.

May 13.—43m

NTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course of human events ladies and gentlemen lose one of their greatest natural attractions—a fine besof of hair—it becomes a matter of serious importance, and the question is, What shall we do to stop the hair from falling off and restore its vigor and beauty? In reply to this query we beg to say try be. Harris's Hair Frometer and Improver. A few applications will stop the hair falling or breaking, remove dandren, keep the sedie clean and white, and impart Leebness and vigor to the hair; and, although you may have been hald twenty years, the continued use of it two mounts will insure you a insuriant head of hair. Call and get a bottle, and, if not satisfied after the second application, retarn it and get the price paid.

Ask for Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. Sold in Richmond by Corner Maine and 12th and Main and Wall streets.

Sold in Washington by Z. D. Gill MAN, druggies, Penney twine sevenue, near 7th attreet, and D. B. CLARK, 4% street and Penn. avenue. May 21—3m

WANTED—A Physician or Lawyer, with n cash capital of from 2000 to \$1,000, to become part propietor of an established weekly paper, Rural Southerner. This is a rere opportunity to embark in a historistic business, in connexion with their profession in a flourishing county town, while, as the same, he can meet thoroughly establish himself in his profession. Apply to En 1027, Baltimore.

A copy of the paper will be sent to any person wishing to see it. June 8 INTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course

WET NURSE WANTED.—Apply at 425 E street, opposite Post Office Department. A white woman preferred.

### NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champ THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and mading that a discriminating public were basewing their patron age to that extent that more warercome were necessary to subshit al

k, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,

Nos. 185, 137, and 139 Water street, and

No. 251 Broadway, corner Mugray st., New York.

S. CVILE & Co., Agents

Washington, D. C.

B. W. KNOWLES, Agent

Richmond, Virginia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK SSUE circular notes and credits for trave

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR JULY, 1858.—GREG-ORY & MAURY, Managers, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. To be

\$37,500 | 1 priza of ... 17,500 | 1 do ... 10,000 | 1 do ... 7,500 | 50 prizes of ... 5,000 | 228 do

1 grand prize of ... \$50,000 | 2 grand prizes of ... \$5,001 | 1 do ... \$20,000 | 2 grand prizes of ... \$5,000 | 2 grand prizes of ... \$5,000 | 2 do ... \$5,000 | 10 do ... \$2,000 | 10 do ... \$2,000 | 2 do ... \$2

\$35,782.—Lottery for lass 166, for 1858. my, JULY 31, 1858.

Tickets \$10-halves \$5-quarters \$2 50. rtificates of packages of 25 whole tickets
Do do 25 haif do
Do do 25 quarter do Orders for tickets and shares and certific

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR AUGUST, 1858.

\$37,500 i—Lottery for the Benafit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, lass 178, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturlay, ACGUST 14, 1858.
78 No. Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.—SPIENNED SCHEME.

I grand prize of \$37,500 | 15 prizes of \$1,000 | 1 do \$0.000 | 1.5,285 | 1.5 do \$0.000 | 1.5 d Acc. 

\$37,518 :- Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 184, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, AUGUST 21, 1858. 
 day, AUGUST 21, 1858.

 75 No. Lottery—12 drawn ballots.—BRILLIANY CCHRAIL.

 1 prize of \$37,518
 1 prize of \$1 do \$1

tc., &c., &c.
Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50.
Certification of packages of 2a whole tickets.
Do do 25 half do
Do do 25 quarter do

\$51,446 | Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, less P. for 1888. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday,

EXTRA WIDE BLACK BEREGES for Shawls,
Manties, Dusters, &c.
Black Grenadine Berege
Black Twisted Silks
With all other kinds of Brat-class Mouraing Goods constantly on

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is orescharged.

A visit to our establishment incurs no obligation to purchase.

FERRY & HROTHER,

"Central Stores," west building,

June 23—10xilif "Central Stores," west building,

opposite Centre Market.

COPPER SCALE.—There will be sold at public sicilion, at 12 m., on the 13th day of July, 1558, at the U. S. Navy Yard, Washington, from one to cight tous, as may be offered, of COPPER SCALE. The analysis of samples of similar scale has given about 83 per cent of metallic copper.

It can be examined at any time previous to the sale, upon applies ton at the Navy Yard. Terms of sale cash, June 18

THEKNOR'S HOUSEHOLD EDITION OF THE

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS .- STATE AND CONGRES. SIONAL FLECTIONS.

MAINE.

MAINE.

The State convention of Maine was held at Augusta on the 30th of June. Hon. N. S. Littlefield, of Bridgton, was selected to preside, with the following gentlemen as vice presidents: Daniel Frisbee, York; Rufus Soule, Cumberland; Herman Stevens, Lincoln; Francis H. Whitman, Orford; Philo Clark, Androscoggin; F. W. Dearborn, Sagndahoc; Samuel Burslee, Franklin; James Abbott, Kenpebec; S. S. Lucas, Somerset; Robert Sargent, Waido; James W. Eaton, Penobscot, James S. Wiley, Piscataquis; R. H. Bridgham, Hancock; P. P. Burleigh, Aroostook; G. W. Drisco, Washington.

The committee also reported the following gentlemen for secretaris: A. P. Bradbury, Ranger; John L. Hunter, Farming ale; Samuel E. Smith, jr., Wiscasset; Chas. H. Fling, Gendiner.

The following gentlemen were appointed committee on resolutions: Aroostook, Shepard Cary; Androscoggin, Charles B. Basson; Cumberland, L. D. M. Sweat; York, Horaco Rodwell; Oxford, Alvah Black; Franklin, R. S. Currles; Emerset, Nathan Fowler; Washington, Geo, Walkes; Emerck, John P. Lungdon; Piscataquis, Jas. W. Wiley; Segadahoc, H. W. Owen; Idnooln, Joseph Miller, Manassch H. Smith was unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for governor of Maine.

The committee on resolutions reported, through Mr. Sweat, of Portland, a series, which were unanimously adopted. We select the following which relate to national politics:

We select the following which relate to nation

century of triumphs upon known and fixed principles of action, has no necessity to change its name, disguise its principles, or to get up, by profession merely, a new-born zeal for human rights. Its past actions are the best guarantee for its future regard of the equal rights of all our citizens, in their persons, their property, and the pursuit of hampiness.

citizens, in their persons, their property, and the pursuit of happiness.

\*\*Reolegi,\*\* That we re-adopt and re-endorse the platform of the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention, and that experience fully satisfies us of the wisdom of leaving every organized community, whether Territory or State, to regulate its own affairs, in its own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

\*\*Reolegi,\*\* That the final adjustment of the differences of opinion among the democratic members of Congress, in relation to the admission of Kansas into the Union, was a pacification in which there was known no North, no South, no East, no West, but a happy agreement upon differences of opinion in the spirit of brotherhood and patriotism.

differences of opinion in the spirit of brotherhood and patriotism.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the integrity, ability, and patriotism of the President of the United States, James Buchapan, and that we approve of his administration in the suppression of fillibustering at the extreme South; in rebuking political dergymen in their disguised attempts to stir up sectional Jealousies at the North; in quieting a quasi rebellion in Utah without the shedding of blood; in sustaining our national honor by promptly sending a naval force to punish acts of disrespect to our flag; in arraying itself against the importation of African or Asiatic apprentices—the slave trade in a new form—as now countenanced by the British government, and, under the force of this example, attempted to be revived in our own; in admitting the free State of Minnesota into the Union, and passing through the Senate a bill to add Oregon to the galaxy of free States, in spite of the opposition of the miscalled republican senators from Maine; in effecting salutary economics in the public service against combinations in Congress and the votes of the opposition members, who desired to see waste in order that they might make outery of extravagnace; and in driving the republican party, while making provision for the admission of Kansas, to an abandonment of their sectional issues and false-hearted professions for the re-emactment of the Miscouri Compromise, which has heretofore deceived and distracted the people.

Resolved. That the reconde can have no confidence in a

promise, which has heretofore deceived and distracted the people.

\*\*Resolval.\*\* That the people can have no confidence in a party which makes professions of regard for the dignity of the laboring men of the North, while in the same breath it protests that African slaves are their equals—which extols the Declamtion of Independence while it arms with extreme powers the police of our towns and cities, for the control of the personal habits of the citizen and the destruction of private property—which demands free Territories, while it votes against the admission of free States—which boasts of its regard for the Union, while it aims to combine the free against the slave States, the treason of the Hartford convention—which claims to be opposed to "federal supremacy," while it asserts the absolute power of Congress over the people of the Territories—which charges the worst of principles upon political opponents, while openly avowing a disregard of differences, it invites all shades of opinion to unite together under the adhesive power of public plunder—which comferences, it invites all shades of opinion to unite together under the adhesive power of public plunder—which complains of extravagance in the general government, while it makes waste and increases taxes in the State—which charges the South with hostility to our shipping, when they vote liberal appropriations for its benefit and furnish freight for its employment—which impudently that the democracy are strengthened by the asserts that the democracy are strengthened by the agitation of the slavery question, while its only distinction as a party consists in the denunciation of the slave States, and of all northern men who maintain their equality—which insults the intelligence of the people by the false assertion that there is an express people by the false assertion that there is an express grant of power in the constitution over the people of the Territories; by reproaching the present administration for extravagance when it voted the appropriations and thereby directed the expanditures; by referring to asserted corruptions which have been purged by investigation, while its Mattesons resigned to escape expulsion, and its Greeleys, its Weeds, its Ashmuns, and its Bankses are complicated with the \$57,000 bribe for the reduction of the tariff, thereby creating the necessity for a loan, which is now denounced as a dangerous national debt in time of peace—which talks about a State policy, but limits its enactments to the protection of woodpeckers, and inviting to violence under the color of abating nuisances—which professes a desire for the settlement of our wild lands, while it embarrasses the right of suffrage by naturalized citizens, "a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only."

Hon. M. Macdonald of Portland, Daniel T. Pike, esq.,

Hon. M. Macdonald of Portland, Daniel T. Pike, esq., Hon. M. Macdonald of Portland, Daniel T. Pike, esq., of Augusta, Hon. W. B. S. Moor of Waterville, and Marcellus Emery, esq., of Bangor, severally addressed the convention. Their speeches were able and well-timed, and listened to with marked attention.

> POLITICS IN OHIO. [Correspondence of the Washington Union.]

FOR THE BACK BERGES for Shares, and there was the strategies the state of the STAT of BLACK BERGES for Shares, and the control of the state of the s

mocracy of old Clark. The resolutions were in

stance:

That the democracy of Clark county are satisfied with the settlement of the Kansas-slavery question; halling with gratification the prospect of removing the vexed question of slavery from Congress, and localizing it, to be managed by those immediately affected by it.

That the black republicans in Congress, in supporting the Montgomery amendment, exhibited their utter want of principle upon the subject of squatter sovereignty, proving themselves to be the veriest political tricksters, caring not for the interests of the people or the appearances of consistency in themselves.

That we have a more economical administration of State affairs—opposing the action of the present democratic legislature in guarding the finances of the State, and in providing for the introduction of the democratic sub-treasury system.

ub-treasury system.

The crops in this section of the Miami valley are in The crops in this section of the Manni valley are in good condition. The prospect for wheat and corn is very good. A few days more will relieve the farmers from all danger from accident to the wheat crop. In fact, a little south of us, wheat is being harvested. It has been excessively hot here during the past week—the thermometer ranging from ninety to one hundred every day and night. More anon.

INDIANA.

We have already mentioned the nomination of Hor William S. Holman for Congress, to represent the fourth congressional district of Indiana. Dr. Geo. Berry pre-sided over the convention by which he was nominated. In the course of the proceedings the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the convention adheres strictly to the

latform adopted at the National Convention at Cincin-

platform adopted at the National Convention at Check-nati in 1856.

Resolved, That we endorse the State platform adopted on the 8th of January last, and hereby pledge ourselves to a faithful support of the State ticket then nominated. Resolved, That we acquiesce in the compromise known as the English bill as a final settlement of the Kansas

nestion, and congratulate the country upon the happy conclusion thereof.

Resolved, That we approve the administration of James Buchanan, President of the United States; that our confidence in his honesty and statesmanship is unabated, and that we will continue to give him our hearty, united and

ontinued support.

Resolved. That we hall with pride and pleasure the action of the United States Senate in confirming Bright and Fitch to the seats to which they were

by the manimous votes of the democrats of the last leg slature of this State. A resolution was also adopted approving the the Hon. Jas. B. Foley.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, July 24.]

THE POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN INDIANA. - Our informatio from various portions of the State gives the most flatter-ing assurances of a decided democratic triumph in the com-ing fall elections. The opposition are everywhere aston-ished at the spirit of concession and conciliation which pervades the democratic ranks. County, representative, sena torial and congressional conventions of the democracy as semble, neminate their candidates, adopt their platforms and, without breach or division, firmly unite against the and, without breach or division, firmly unite against the common enemy. The Kansas issue is dead and buried. The "finbodiment" of anti-Lecomptonism, Judge Douglas, pronounces it no longer an issue, and is willing to abide by the verdict of the people of Kansas, as they shall decids under the compromise bill upon the first Monday in August. To this arbitration not only the entire party, but the country must submit. but the country must submit.

From this out we predict that the race between Le-compton and anti-Lecompton democrats will be as to who can accomplish the most for the success of the regular democratic nominees. Whatever ill-feeling may have existed has been surrendered by the minority magnanimously yielding to the expressed wishes of the majority in the nominations which have been made. Mr. Secrest and Judge Holman will have no more zealous support than that which will be given them by those who have than that which will be given them by these who have differed with them upon the past Kansas issue; and the same generous spirit will be manifested toward Judge Hughes by those who may have differed with him upon that settled question. And so all over the State. In this county the democratic nominees will not be supported as Lecompton or anti-Lecompton democrats, but as democrats. If any are anti-Lecompton democrats, there will have no more support from the republicans but as democrats. If any are anti-lecompton democrats they will have no more support from the republicans than their democratic brothren. There are important questions which may depend upon the State elections of the next fall. The members of Congress to be then elected may be called upon to choose the next President, in case of a failure to elect by the popular vote, which is not unlikely to be the case. What democrat, in view of the importance of the coming election, if he desires the suprement of democratic policy, will not yield his prejusupremacy of democratic policy, will not yield his preju-dices or convictions upon a past issue to harmonize the party and elect its candidates? Democrats cannot expect any support from the opposition, unless for the mere purpose of distracting the party and only to that extent. purpose of distracting the party and only to that extent.

Democrats can only expect support from democrats. A

common interest binds them together. This fact will make them invincible.

# CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

Bosros.—The anniversary of Independence Day was distinguished in Boston by the oration pronounced by Hon Rufus Choate before the "Young Men's Democratic Club." Although under the auspices of a democratic association, it was not a partisan celebration, hundreds of "old-line whigs" and so-called "republicans" joining in the festival and listening to an oration whose basis was as broad as the Union. Mr. Eyerett was on the electronic sea well as your of the distinguished some of platform, as well as many other distinguished sons of New England. No man was more moved by the thril-ling and well-timed address than the culogist of Washing-

After the reading of the Declaration of Independent After the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the singing of a most stirring Union ode, composed by Mr. Shillaher, (of Mrs. Partington fame,) Mr. Choate arose, amid prolonged and enthusiastic cheers, and deliyered his oration, which will reach you in print as soon as this letter. Mr. Choate appeared in feeble health, and his delivery on this account was not equal to some of his former efforts, but the matter of his discourse was thoughtful, cloquent, conservative, and most patriotic. It was not composed of platitude, but as he unfolded it the nature of nationality, he uttered sentiments which It was not composed of platitude, but as he unfolded "the nature of nationality" he uttered sentiments which found a response in every true American's heart. Union-loving men, both North and South, will rejoice in this true exposition of the "ethics of American nationality." Well-timed, indeed, were the few sentences devoted to those gentlemen who, he said, "with a sort of literary pseudo-philanthropy—men who think that a new phrase is a new thought"—who are forever trying to excite one portion of our country against the other, and endeavoring to tear down the flag of our Union.

Eight lines or less make a square longer advertisements or the properties, and all psychole is advance. Advertisements or the less of three a week will be charged 37% cents per square insertion after the first. Advertisements ones a week in the cents per square for each insertion. Special notions cluster to force or a contract of the force o

ritorial and commercial resources of the United States. He argued that the present generation has not declined from the cample and principles of the fathers of the republic; and demonstrated that, in physical resources, and in the practical workings of its government, this country is superior to they of the great States of Europe.

He ridiculed the idea of a dissolution of the Union, and claimed that it is comented by indissoluble bands. In his opinion there was no disunion "party" in the country. He characterized the abolitionists and all opponents of the constitution as demonstrated women, who are

In sominon there was no distunce. Party in the contry. He characterized the abolitionists and all opponents of the constitution as demoralized women, who are sorry they are not men: as denationalized men, not worthy even to be women; and as negropholists, who take every opportunity to assert their love for the black man, and their hatred for the white man.

He reviewed claborately the opinion that the South rule the country, and repelled the opinion. In support of his view he referred to Massachusetts, and claimed that since the foundation of the federal government sho has enjoyed a monopoly of the embassy to Great Britain, and that for more than sixty years she has had a representative on the bench of the Supreme Court. He also referred to the number of men she has had in the cabinet, and repelled the assertion that there has been any sectional domination on the part of the South.

After the address, the sachems and invited guests repaired to the dining-room, where a dinner had been served up, and where toasts were drunk, and speeches made by Gen. Walbridge, Capt. Hynders, and

Passanuarua.—A grand democratic celebration of the day came off in Independence Square; Hon Thomas B. Florence presided, assisted by a large number of vice presidents and secretaries. The Evening Argus furnishes

presidents and secretaries. The Evening Argus furnishes the following particulars:

The Hon. Thomas B. Florence, who had been elected as president of the day, on taking the chair, made a beautiful and eloquent speech, highly appropriate to the occasion, and exceedingly well-timed and judicious.

Thomas E. Harkins, e.e., next read the beclaration of independence. This duty he discharged in a most acceptable manner. His articulation was faultless; with a clear, distinct, and forcible utterance, he recited the great truths contained in that matchless document in the most creditable manner to himself and to the universal satisfaction of the immense audience which was present.

The oration was pronounced by Charles Ingersoll, esq. We everywhere hear this spoken of as a noble effort, patriotic, eloquent, and just. The crowded state of our columns to-day prevents our having the pleasure of laying this able production before our readers antil to-morrow.

After the oration was concluded Senator Bigler tool

After the oration was concluded Senator Bigler took the stand, and reviewed the present political condition of the country, the great measures of the day, &c., &c., in a speech of masterly ability and striking effect. We shall give his remarks in full in our paper to-morrow.

A series of excellent resolutions were offered by Hon. Thomas H. Forsyth, esq., which were unanimously adopted. After a preamble declaring it to be a custom of the democracy of Philadelphia to assemble at Independence Hall on the 4th of July "to renew their patriotic vows of attachment to the constitution and government of the United States," the resolutions declare that the democracy of Philadelphia assert and declare their unshaken devotion to their ancient principles, to the preservation of the Union, of the rights and equality of the States, and of the legal and political equality of individuals; that strict economy should be maintained in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues; opposing all sectional strife; expressing confidence in the President and the members of his administration; rejoicing that the K-was question has been removed from the arena of embittered political agitation; that the action of Congress should be regarded as a "full, final, and proper settlement" of this question; that the prompt ness, force, and success with which the President has met and overcome the Utah rebellion especially indicate his superior sagacity and wisdom; that a revenue tariff and a properly-regulated currency is of the very last importance to all; that the right of search and visitation should be resisted at all hazards; and that the recent despatch of the Hon. Lewis Cas., our venerable Secretary of State, to the British minister on the subject, is an unanswerable vindication of the important principle that ry of State, to the British farmster on the subject, is an unanswerable vindication of the important principle that the American flag covers and protects an American ship. Resolutions were also adopted complimentary to Gov. Packer, Senator Bigler, and the democratic representatives in Congress who had steadfastly supported the cherished principles of the national democracy. The meering adjourned to meet at the same place on the 4th

Letters in reply to invitations to be present were received from the President, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Robert Tyler, esq., Hon. Richard Rush, Hon. J. M. Porter, Hon. Jeff. Davis, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, Hon. J. Glancy Jones, C. W. Carrigan, esq., and G. M. Wharton, esq. We append hereto the one addressed to the committee on invitations by the President:

Gentlemen: I have received your very kind invitation to be present at the meeting of my fellow-citizens in Independence Square, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our national independence. Would that it were in my power to accept this invitation! This, however, is impossible. May we ever continue to celebrate, with ardent enthusiasm, throughout the length and breadth of the land, each successive return of the day which gave us birth as a nation. Whilst we do this, which gave us birth as a nation. Whilst we do this, and thus keep alive, from generation to generation, the memory of the common sufferings and the common dangers which our fathers encountered in achieving our independence, the Constitution and the Union will be preserved.

served.

I congratulate you, with all my heart, upon the present hopeful prospects of our country. I humbly trust that a kind Providence has dispelled the angry clouds which but recently seemed to inspend over it, and that we have nearly reached the end of those violent and exasperated sectional controversies which have threatened the Union.

When we contrast the present condition of our country with what it would have been at this moment had a contrast additional without caucing any law to mititry with what it would have been at this moment had Congress adjourned without enacting any law to mitigate the sectional strife which had been raging for years between the States of the confederacy, we have every reason to be thankful to the Supreme Ruler of Nations, who has ever interfered at the hour of our greatest need to shield us from danger.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To John Robbins, jr., Jesse Johnson, F. Campbell, Peter Rambo, and George R. Berrell, esqrs., Committee, &c.

GREAT RISE IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

orem the partition executing. In present as thate, or